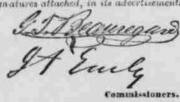
Louisiana State Lottery Company.

by an overwhammag popular vosc.

ITS MANHOTH DRAWINGS take place Semi Annually Glune and Beember! and Its GETAND SINGLE MUMBER DRAWINGS take place on each of the other ten months in the year, and are all drawn in public, at the Academy of Music, New Orleans, La. FAMED FOR TWENTY YEARS.

For Integrity of its Drawings and Prompt Payment of Prizes ATTEMTED AS POLLOWS

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and is person manage and control the Drawing themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness and good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this cartificate, with fac-similies of our signatures attached, in its advertisements.



We, the undersigned Banks and Bankers, will pay all prizes drawn in The Louisiana State Lotteries which may be presented at

B. M. WALUSEY, Pres. Louisiana Nat'l Bk PIERRE LANALY, Pres. State Nat'l Bk A. HALUWAN, Pres. New Orleans Nat'l Bk CARL KOHN, Pres. I mion National Bank GRAND MONTHLY DRAWING. At the Academy of Music, New Orleans. Tuesday July 16, 1889

CAPITAL PRIZE. \$300,000

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SHAMPOOING, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Only the best quality of hair oils and perfumer ies used. Razors always sharp.



ARIZONA ENTERPRISE FLORENCE, - - JUNE 29, 1889

SUBJECTS PERTAINING TO HORTI-CULTURE CONSIDERED.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

Methods of Labeling Trees and Plants. Labels That Insure Stability and Which Are Least Conspicuous-A Permanent Label Which Time Cannot Obliterate.

To keep plants well labeled in a large garden is a difficult task, and while no one system of labeling answers all needs, the chief requirements are cheapness, durability and inconspicuousness.

Zinc is the most popular of all metals for this purpose and is also among the best, being reasonably imperishable, cheap and easily pulled. Copper is also one of the most staple metals.



A PERMANENT LABEL The label illustrated in the annexed cut, which is a reprint from Country Gentleman, is made of a triangular strip of zinc. To make these labels, triangular strips of zinc or copper-one or half a dozen if required-are placed together and secured to a board by two tacks. (See Fig. 2.) Then with a long pointed pick punch perforate the name, and wind around a twig, as shown in Fig. 1. If desired, the name may first be marked with a pencil, going over this after-

ward with the punch. These are superior in many respects to wooden labels, and where one has access to the waste scraps of a zinc worker they may be made cheaply and easily.

Black Knot in Plum Culture. Black knot has become a formidable obstacle to successful plum culture. The cause of these warts or knots remains a mystery. In many cases trees affected are destroyed before they have even yielded one good crop. If left to themselves they become nearly covered with this unsightly and destructive fungus growth, and not only is the plum liable to injury, but some other trees are af-

The best preventive appears to be keeping the trees in a thrifty and healthy condition. To do this the land must be made and kept rich. Even under the most favorable circumstances the knots will, after a time, appear. The trees should be frequently examined during the growing season, and as soon as the fungus growth makes its appearance it should be cut off and burned, says ex-President Hyde of the Massachusetts would save his trees. Bad wounds must sometimes be made, but better so than

to allow the warts to remain. Growing Squashes. An Ohio horticulturist claims that the great error in cultivating the squash is are pistillate and which are not. to starve it; another is to give all the food necessary without allowing room Post Office, Casa for extra growth of the vine under high cultivation. The best results may be miles cast of obtained by scattering the manure after plowing the ground. It should then be thoroughly incorporated with the soil Commercial manures are preferable to stable manures for manuring in the hill. and will give the young plant a quick start, while the manure which has been

be held in reserve and be efficient in maturing the crop. Hills should be from eight to twelve feet apart, according to the variety planted. Squash vines are susceptible to the slightest injury or disturbance, and. as a rule, it is better to allow weeds which | kerneled variety. rand owned spring up near the end of the season to remain than to disturb the vines in attempting to pull them up and cut them off. No person should be allowed to pass through or even set foot in the squash patch after the squashes have commenced

> The Peach Yellows Question Eli Minch contends, in Orchard and Garden, that the great value of potash and bone in peach culture is their hardening and perfecting the wood, making it more dense and capable of withstand ing severe winters-the contrary of which is one of the most fruitful causes of yellows. It will restore many trees that are affected by the so called yellows, but will not give life again to trees already nearly gone by rupture of the wood cells, caused by sudden and frequent winter freezing when distended sap from a late, succulent fall growth, too deep culture, root breakage or by storms. In many cases it will partially restore them; but no one would. who has made the subject a study, say these mechanical injuries can be chemically removed by manures.

In answer to this question, Mr. Hub-bard says: "Can't tell." Mr. Queen mentions Moyer, which is a week or ten gained. An arch constructed of rough day's earlier than Brighton or Worden. Wyrming Red, Green Mountain, Wimbell, a to., are also mentioned. Wyoming Red is early and salable, but not very good. A'r. Varney pronounces it earlier than Delsaware and quite satisfactory for market. M. Gotf says Green Mountain. a white grap :, that ripened with Champion this year, is delicious in quality although small in bunch and berry.

A Simple Way of Porcing Cucumbers and Melons in Advance of Their Natural Season by Help of 'Well Rotted Manure in

When the season is not long enough to stumps, and piles of stone or rock with insure the perfect ripening of melons, or growing vines and plants. when vine fruits are wanted a week or two in advance of their natural season. artificial means must be resorted to.



The seeds are planted in sods under

New Jersey market gardeners, and the crops pushed along by extra fertilizing. A dressing of guano or bone meal, well mixed in with the soil, is advised for melons when the season is short, by Peter Henderson. This well known cultivator increases the yield of his melon crop by a system of pinching the main vine, so as to encourage the lateral shoots upon which the fruit is borne.

The plan illustrated in the cut has the ndation of Popular Gardening, and is a miniature hot bed beneath each hill of plants. To provide this a hole one foot square and 18 inches deep is made where the hill is to come and this is filled with fresh heating horse manure, as for a common hot bed, and on this is put a few inches of fine good mellow soil. Plant a few seeds in center, cover lightly and place a tapering block of wood or a six-inch flower pot upon them, packing the soil firmly around it, and thus forming a sort of pit when the wood or pot is withdrawn. Cover with a glass, which remove when plants are well started

The usual method practiced around about New York is to transplant cucumber plants started in sod to the open ground, marked out as for corn, three feet each way. A generous shovelful of manure has previously been mixed thoroughly with the soil in each hill. The manure used has become well rotted.

Garden Culture of Chrysauthemums.

Many persons have been deterred from planting chrysanthemums in their gardens for fear an early frost might come suddenly in the fall and thus prevent or destroy their blooming. If, however, early flowering varieties only are used, there are very few sections of the country where they will not succeed, says American Agriculturist. First procure good healthy plants grown in pots and plant them in spring as soon as all danof frost is past. Have the ground well enriched with manure and do not plant closer than three feet apart, each way. If they can be planted on the south side of a house or other building, a board fence, or hedge of evergreens, they will be able to stand much colder weather and will continue blooming later in the season. Keep the plants well tied up to stakes, if necessary, to prevent their being broken by the wind, and water occasionally during the summer if

the weather is hot and dry.

If good flowers are to be grown they should never be allowed to wilt for want of water, and the plants should at all times be kept in a good growing con-

Early in September in middle latitudes the flower buds will make their appeareach branch or shoot, but in ordinary culture this "disbudding," as it is called, may be dispensed with. All flower buds, sided should be removed promptly as soon as discovered, as they only take up the strength of the plants uselessly. Weak liquid manure may be used once or twice a week with advantage while the buds are setting, but should be discontinued as soon as they begin to show

A Wisconsin horticulturist, whose success entitles him to be heard and whose name is George T. Kellogg, names for the most perfect flowering kinds of strawberries, Jessie, May King, Miner, a institution whose chartered rights are likely for the light of the highest courts; therefore, he- Horticultural society. Mr. Hyde ad- Parry, Wilson and Mt. Vernon, Pistil-Horticultural society. Bir. 11 de au ware of any imitations or anonymous schemes.

See Boll. It is the price of the anollest part vises, if the knot appears on a small limb or twig, sacrifice the limb, but if on a large branch cut off the wart, and on a large branch cut off the wart, and the limb of twig sacrifice the limb, but if on a large branch cut off the wart, and the limb of twig sacrifice the limb, but if on a large branch cut off the wart, and the limb of twig sacrifice the limb, but if on a large branch cut off the wart, and the limb of twig sacrifice the limb, but if on a large branch cut off the wart, and the limb of twig sacrifice the limb, but if on a large branch cut off the wart, and the limb of twig sacrifice the limb, but if on a large branch cut off the wart, and the limb of twig sacrifice the limb, but if on a large branch cut off the wart, and the limb of twig sacrifice the limb, but if on a large branch cut off the wart, and the limb of twig sacrifice the limb, but if on a large branch cut off the wart, and the limb of twig sacrifice the limb, but if on a large branch cut off the wart, and the limb of twig sacrifice the limb, but if on a large branch cut off the wart, and the limb of twig sacrifice the limb, but if on a large branch cut off the wart, and the limb of twig sacrifice the limb, but if on a large branch cut off the wart, and the limb of twig sacrifications or anonymous schemes.

Trees That Are Not Readily Transplanted.

The home nursery becomes a necessity could have but two they would be Jessie Heroic treatment is required if one and Bubach, next May King and Crescent, next Wilson and Manchester.

marked so that you may know which never succeed transplanted, if large.

ommended by him as excellent, are the grown, may be transplanted. "Stabler's Early" and "Roslyn Hybrid."

the large growing sorts. worked into the soil about the plant will tested, ranks among the costliest of all thinning. Nevertheless, the trees last the large red cob varieties, and is an excellent sort. Stowell's evergreen is now medium season corn. The sweetest of all even when of considerable size, if care is sweet corns is Black Mexican, a black used.

> Professor Birl says that a large spoon beaping full of pure Paris green to forty gallons of water is enough for use or

Ornamental Gardening-How Picturesque Effects May be Gained at a Comparatively Small Cost-The Art of Concealing Unsightly but Useful Objects.

Everybody who owns a half acre of land, or even less, can, with the assistance of an average display of taste and ingenuity, indulge in ornamental gardening at small cost. Attention as to the grouping of plants, the placing of trees and the care of the walks and drives will contribute much to the appearance of grounds. By grouping omplete effects may be produced more quickly than in any other manner of planting. Clumps of trees or plants are lesirable for breaking the transitions from terrace banks to natural slopes and in other ways to hide discrepancies in the surface. These may also be utilized for concealing division walls or fences, or for hiding any object not in harmony

with the general effect. In grounds of large extent, and especially in localities where large stones abound, very effective rock work may be stones and covered with climbers offers a picturesque object. Rock grottoes often prove interesting features. A large bowlder may be converted into an ornamental feature by draping it with Virginia creeper or other climber. In introducing rock work into the garden let everything like overdoing be guarded

against. The tact of concealment is not the least of the gardening art, especially when some unsightly but useful object is hidden from view in such a clever manner as to become a means to decorative effect. An instance of this is the covering of fences, outhouses, old posts,



DECORATIVE CONCEALMENT OF A PUMP. A pleasing illustration of the concealment of a prosaic object with decorative screen has been furnished by American Gardener, as illustrated in the annexed cut. This concealed pump, from the front (our cut gives a back view), is, in effect, a brilliant mass of geraniums. The pump is at one corner of the bed, and is properly supplemented by an inconspicuous arrangement of planks and

There is a wide difference of opinion

contend for northern slopes, some for spring." southern, and both are right, says a correspondent in Garden and Forest. The decision turns upon locality and varieties of fruit. Near large bodies water late spring frosts seldom do damage. Spring comes on more gradually, evenly, and plants do not start so early. In such localities southern slopes are usually preferable. But away from such bodies of water spring temperatures are commonly more fluctuting and plants start relatively earlier. Here northern slopes are usually best, as blossoming is retarded. This is particu- soft for long transportation, although larly the case with early blooming varie- large, handsome and of fine quality, ties. I often hear people remark that in certain years the only peaches they had were on trees standing on the north side of a building. The reason is that these trees had blossomed late and had escaped late frosts. In many localities late frosts are more to be dreaded than severe winters, and the only successful

individual conditions.

North and South Slopes

as to the best aspect for fruit. Some

Potato Scab. A Wisconsin grower says: I made an experiment in fertilizing potatoes some years age. I put on so many rows and plow under green manure, then on so many more rows I put manure scraped up the summer before. Then on so many more, I put rotted sawdust. My idea was to find out a little about this scab. I found where the green manure had been put on the scab was very bad. Where the ground had been manured the year before, the scab was less, but

agreed that fresh barn yard manure is prolific of scabby potatoes, and that potatoes grown with a special commercial potato fertilizer are most liable to be free from disease and present clean, smooth

Bects Are All Summer Crop. Beets, like onions, says American Agriculturist, are an all summer crop, and it will pay to have them in plentiful supply for the market wagon every day unil late autumn, and then to have a goodly store laid by for winter marketing. In the open ground they may be sowed quite thickly, and then by pulling for market as needed they will get sufficient thinning. Something may be gained in earliness by starting plants in a moderate ance. If prize or exhibition flowers are hot bed and setting them out when about desired, only one bud should be left on three inches high. The blood turnin beets are the only good table sorts, and of these the Eclipse and Egyptian are the earliest. In bunching beets for market however, which are deformed or one strip off all dead or yellow leaves and wash the roots. Do not cut off the tap roots or make any incision that will cause them to bleed. Radishes also should be washed, but need no other preparation before tying in bunches.

Tap rooted trees and plants do not succeed, as a rule, when transplanted. All trees having long, deeply seated roots are impatient of transplantation. The fibrous rooted trees are most successfully

TRANSPLANTING TREES.

when trees difficult to transplant are to be grown. All the hickory sub-family | tractive baits. The best results in poison Do not plant pistillate varieties alone, should be planted where they are to While set beside perfect flowering kinds, stand, if long lived trees are required.

they are the most productive of any. The pecan is no exception to the rule. Every strawberry catalogue should be The black walnut and the butternut They are better planted as nuts where they are to stand. All the oaks, of what-Two varieties of sugar corn catalogued ever kind, should be sown where they this season by Peter Henderson, and rec- are to grow. The chestnut, if nursery Our advice is to sow the nuts, if pos

The first named ripens a few days after sible, where the trees are to stand. The Adam's Early, while Roslyn Hybrid ma- same rule will apply in a great degree to tures about the same time and is one of the beeches, chinquapin and even the bard maples, reasonably, that is, the best The Cory corn, which has been fully trees will be those left in the rows after mentioned are contained in the list of transplantable trees, and even kindly everywhere recognized as the standard transplantable. When young they may late variety. Hickox's improved is a fine | be readily moved, also the hard maples,

> The above views are from Prairie Farmer's special seed and tree planting number, as are also the following notes on transplanting seedlings: It is cheapest for the general planter to buy the seedlings of responsible nursery men when possible. If small, and they should be, do not forget after transplanting to shade the trees. If the rows are perfectly straight and row both ways, as they may be made to with a marker, with pegs at regular distances, a common table knife with the point turned up one and one-half inches will do the most of the cleaning. When transplanted into field rows, let them be three feet apart by one foot in the row. Now you will have 14,520 trees per acre. As they begin to crowd again, take out two-thirds of the plants in each row, and your trees

> stand 3x3 feet apart, and you have 4,840 At this distance the trees may be economically transplanted. When they begin to crowd take out every other row, and you have your plantation 6x3 feet, or 2,420 plants per acre. After this, when the plantation requires thinning, thinned to 12x13 feet the timber may stand until it is valuable for many pur-

Varieties and sub-varieties of a species are propagated by grafting, budding or layering; deciduous trees by grafting or budding, and coniferous trees by layering. It is only practiced in the case of han to the practical tree planter.

Tea Roses. A bed of tea roses should accompany the Hybrid Perpetuals in every garden, for the purpose of prolonging the blooming term, as the teas are the only true perpetuals. They should be planted in eds in a rather dry position, somewhat shaded from the strong sun, and in regular rows so that the plants can be cov-

ered with soil and leaves or litter for

winter protection, and they will well re-

pay the trouble by a magnificent display

of flowers, coming into bloom quite early,

and continuing until late in the autumn. Grafting Cherries. A current horticultural journal says that cherry trees are very difficult to graft. I have never found them so. The ouds swell early, and the grafting must be done very early; otherwise there is no difficulty. Cherry tops can be changed as readily as apple tops. I often hear it remarked that stone fruits cannot be grafted, but the remark has no foundation. Did not Thomas Andrew Knight give us the practice of root grafting as the result of experiments upon stone fruits?-Garden and Forest,

Things Told by Others

Professor J. L. Budd says "the best time to prune fruit trees is when the leaves are about two-thirds grown in the

A successful fruit grower says: Thin out the grapes; remove every alternate bunch, where they are thickly set, on a branch or one vine, and see the difference in the size of the bunches that are left this fall when they ripen over those on vines and branches not trimmed.

For a near by market, says Orchard and Garden, one of the best of the new Rooms en Suite and Single. Florence strawberries is Buhach, sometimes known as Buhach No. 5. Unfortunately its flower is pistillate and the berry is too

Fowls of all kinds and ages should not only be abundantly supplied with water, but it should be pure water, and should be kept where they can get to it easily. Where they are compelled to get their drink from stagnant pools or from other practice comes from close study of one's sources contaminated by barnyard leachings or otherwise, it is quite certain not only to affect them unfavorably but to produce serious diseases. The vessels containing water for their use should be cleaned out at least once a day and be refilled with clean water and protected in such a way as to best prevent filth from getting into them. Many persons are not only negligent in this respect, but seem to be ignorant of the impor-

To Prevent Hog Cholera. the year before, the scab was less, but bad, but where the rotted sawdust was put on, the potatoes were just as clean trial it will prevent hog cholera: Take a sack of salt and a barrel of hard wood ashes (hickory or oak preferred); mix ashes (hickory or oak preferred); mix the salt and ashes thoroughly. Prepare Progressive eastern growers are about a box of any convenient size; put it under cover where the hogs can have free access to it at all times, and keep a supply of the mixture in it. This mixture will cost about one dollar and some trouble, but will be sufficient for several hogs for one year.

WIRE WORMS AND THEIR RAVAGES.

Comstock's Experiments and Their Results. Prominent among farm pests are wire

worms, which occur in all parts of our country. There is scarcely a cultivated plant that is not more or less infested by them, and, working, as they do, beneath the surface of the ground, they are extremely difficult to reach and destroy. The noxious wire worms are slender

grubs of a yellowish white color and unusually hard bodies. The form and density of their bodies suggest their common name. The body consists of the head and twelve segments The head is distinct and extended horizontally but with no neck. Wire worms are the larvas of click beetles, and the members of this family are easily recognized by the form of their bodies and by a peculiar habit that has given them the popular names or click beetles, snapping bugs and skip-

Without going into the details of experiments made at the Cornell University station by Professor Comstock, it is sufficient to say that the most feasible method of preventing the ravages of the worms was found to be in trapping and poisoning the beetles before they had laid their eggs rather than in attempting to destroy the larvæ after they are partially grown. Fresh clover and sweetened comment dough were the most ating were with small bunches of freshly cut clover dipped in a solution of Paris green and covered with boards to prevent the drying out of the clover. Such poisoned baits can easily be distributed once or twice a week in the early part of summer, and it is recommended that, where troublesome, these pests be fought in that way.

Other experiments demonstrated that the beetles fly both by day and by night, but are most active in the night time; also that, although they fly readily, they seek their food chiefly by running over the surface of the ground. Experience at the station and the testimony of writers on the subject show that these wire worms are much more likely to do serious injury in land that has remained in grass a number of years, and upon low grounds of a peaty quality and black

Points in Churuing. The food on which a cow is fed has considerable influence on the length of time required in churning. Generally when the extra food given is rich in nitrogen the butter comes quicker than when such food as potatoes, distillers' slops, etc., is made the sole extra food. A prolific cause of trouble in fall and winter that retards churning, is that the milk and cream are not kept at an even temperature. If the milk is allowed to freeze and thaw, or to fall to a low temperature while being set for cream, there is much difficulty in getting the

butter speedily. As high an authority as Willard says: "Milk and cream should not be allowed to fall below fifty degrees." The authority quoted suggests that when no conveniences are had for keeping the milk at the proper temperature while the cream is rising in cold weather, fairly good results may be obtained by scalding the milk by placing it in a pan over hot water on the stove. As soon as a little crinkle is observed remove the pan to a room of moderate temperature, or where the temperature does not fall those cut away will be valuable for below fifty degrees. The cream will not stakes, handspikes, poles, etc. When only rise rapidly, but will generally churn with facility. Do not scald too much or the amount of cream will be

A Good Wagon Jack. The following description and illustration of a wagon jack is contributed by Ohio Farmer. To make one like the plants valuable either for ornament or for the fruit, and belongs more to the and 3 feet 2 inches long, and two pieces professional nurseryman and amateur of the same width, 24 feet long. Make the handle or lever of tough wood. The notched piece is made out of a board four inches wide, and cut to the desired height of jack, which is determined by the wagon or vehicle. Cover the notches with hoop iron, to preserve them from bruising and mashing. Five bolts are needed.

The cut shows just how to make this jack which will raise a wheel with a heavy load on a wagon if necessary. It is wide at the base, so that a wagon can- Pinal County has this day filed the Assessnot move forward or backward while it ment Roll in this office, and the Board of is in use. Make it of seasoned elm. if Supervisors will meet as a Board of Equalizpracticable, paint it, and keep it under ation on Monday, July 1, 1889, and continue

Frances Hodgson Burnett is getting rich at the rate of from \$20,000 to \$25,000 a year.

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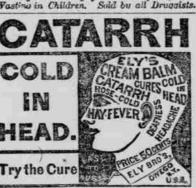
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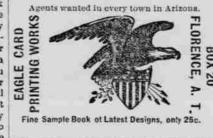
FALLING SICKNESS, A life-long study. I WARRANT my remedy to Cune the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free ROTTLE of my INFALLIBLE REMEDY. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address Arthur with the Register of the Arthur will be at Turson, Pima County Arizona, they will be tarred in virtue of the provisions of said statute. And it is hereby ordered that 'lis notice be published in the Arizona Weikly Extenprists, a newspaper published weekly at Florence, Pinal County Arizona.

Dated this 23d day of May, 1889.

A. D. DUFF, Register H. G. ROOT, M.C., 183 PEARL ST., NEW YORK

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OFFICE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS) FLORENCE, JUB+ 17, 1889. Notice is hereby given that the Assessor for in session from day to day, not extending be-

Cierk Board of Supervisors

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(N · W. Corner Suttes St. up Stairs. FINEST LINE OF GOODS ON THE COAST—A FINE FIT GUARANTEED SHIRTS TO ORDER A SPECIALTY

BRANCH OFFICE AT PHENIX, ARIZONA. Notice.

Application for a Patent

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors on or before July let 1889, to lay out and grade a new county road from the Florence canal north, to intersect the road on the north side of the Gila river, as per plans and specifications on file with the Clerk. Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Board of Supervisors of Pinal County.

Wat E. GUILD, Clerk. NOODPECKER MINING CLAIM.

[No. 529]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN PURsuance of Chapter 6, Title 32, of the Revised Statutes of the United States, that W. H. Blodgett Trustee of Thomas E. Tatt. J. W. Fordvee and N. M. Bell by his agent and attorney G. H. Oury, P. O. address Florence, Arizona, cialming claim, vein, lode or deposit, bearing silver, together with surface ground 50; feet in width, lying and being situated within the Mineral Hill mining district, county of Pinal and territory of Arizona are about to make application to the United States for a patent for said mining claim which is more fully described as to metes and bounds by the official plat and field notes thereof, now on file in the office of the Register of the U.S. Land office, at Tucson Arizona, which field notes describe the boundaries and extent of said claim on the surface with magnetic variation at 13° 03° east, as follows to wit: Beginning at the initial monument mentioned in the location notice and marking the southerly ende ter of claim. Shaft on Clereland mine bears south H feet, thence N. 50° E. variation 18° E. 273 feet to location monument and a post 4 feet long 4x4 inches one foot in the ground and surrounded with a mound of stone; post marked W. No. 1. Thence N. 18° west same variation, 303 feet to S. W. corner monument of White Clond mine (unsurveyed), thence 63° feet to centre of guleh, N. W. and S. E. 133.5 to location monument ment where there is a post 4 feet long and 4x4 inches, one foot in the ground, sw. w. ame course, same variation, 44 feet to center of guleh, bearing N. W. and S. E. 218 feet to location monument for northerly end center of claim. Thence south 4 surrounded by a mound of stone, Post W. No. 2, thence south 68° W. same course, same variation, 44 feet to location monument where there is set a post 4 feet long, 4x4 inches, one foot in the ground, surrounded by a mound of stone, Post W. No. 2, thence south 68° Course of guleh, bearing N. W. and S. E. 218 feet to location monument where there is set a post 4 WOODPECKER MINING CLAIM. [No. 520] Notice of Dissolution of Co-part-

Notice of Dissolution of Co-partnership.

Notice is Hereby Given that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Eugene Middleton will continue in the stare business between Florence and Globe, A. T., and will pay all bills owing by the co-partnership, and is hereby authorized to collect all accounts due the same.

JOSEPH THOMPSON.

EUGENE MIDDLETON.

GLOBE, A. T., June 1, 1889.



Over 25 Years in Practical use all over the World-No generators or extras. Can be op-erated by a child. Best pure soda wa-ter. Will stand by any \$4000 Gas Fountain and sell five glasses to its one.
We sell the finest NICKEL PLATED

Madison ,Ind.



40 Per Cen Price. SEND FOR 70-page Catalogu f Sights, Rifles, etc. IDEAL RELOADING TOULS

FOR ALL RIFLES, Pistols

W HEREAS, IT HAS JUST COME TO MY knowledge that it is claimed by one of the owners of the Boomerang mine that said mine has been jumped by one Patrick Morgan, on or about the first day of January, 1889. Notice is hereby given that said Boomerang mine was not open for location and warn all persons against purchasing said Boomerang mine or any interest therein from said Morgan.

JOHN C. LOSS

Co-owner in Boomerang mine. MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO. P. O. Box 20 E. NEW HAVEN, CONN. Lyman's Patent Combination Gun-Sigh

ELDREDGE MFG. CO.

Factory and Wholesale Office, Belvidere, Ill. 271 Wabash Ave., Chicago. 39 Broad Street, New York.

ASK FOR IT In it are combined the finest mechanical skill, the most useful and practice

complete irrigation and reclamation of said land Richard L. Rodgers, Alfred E. Evans, Albert T Colton and William R. Stone all of Florence, Pi nal County, Arizona. A. D. DUFF, Registe Notice of Desert Land Proof. U. S. LAND OFFICE Tucson, Arizona, May 25th, 1889. Tucson, Arizona, May 25th, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT RICHard E. Sloan, of Florence, Pinal County,
Arizona, has filed notice of intention to make
proof an his desert land claim No. 181, for the N.
2 of Sec. 20 Tp. 8 8., range 9 east, before W.
Wood Porter, Clerkof the District Court, in and
for the Courty of Pinal, at Florence A. T.,
on Friday, the 12th day of July 1889.

He names the following witnesses to prove the
complete irrigation and reclamation of said land:
Albert T. Colton, Alfred C. Evans, Richard L.
Rodgers and Joseph H. Kibbey, all of Flor
ence, Pinal County, Arizona

A. D. DUFF, Register

Notice of Desert Land Proof.

TUCSON, ARIZONA, 3487 10, 1892.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THOMA
Bavis, of Phenix, Arizona, has filed in
doc of intention to make proof on his desrt land claim No. 1191, for the S. E. 14 Sec. 18
S. W. 14 Sec. 29, N. W. 14 Sec. 29, and N. E. 14
Sec. 30, Tp. 58, of R. 9 E., before the Clerk
the District Court in and for Final County

[Propage Arizona on Wedusaday, the 3d day.]

nly, 1889. He names the following witnesses to prove the

Boomerang Mine Jumped.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

all known ad-

vantages that

make a sew-

ing machine

desirable to

U. S. LAND OFFICE.